

The Athens Post.

BY SAM. P. IVINS.

ATHENS, TENNESSEE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1872.

VOL. XX--NO. 216.

TERMS:

THE POST IS PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.
At Two Dollars a Year, Payable in Advance.

No attention paid to orders for the paper unless accompanied by the cash. Advertisements will be charged \$1.50 per square of ten lines, or less, for the first insertion, and 75 cents for each continuation. A liberal discount made to parties who advertise by the year.

Persons sending advertisements should mark the number of times they desire them inserted, or they will be continued until for and charged accordingly.

Transient advertisements must be paid for at the time of insertion.

Announcing names of candidates for office, \$5.00. Cash in all cases.

Obituary notices over five lines, charged at regular advertising rates.

All communications intended to promote the private ends or interests of Corporations, Societies, or Individuals, will be charged as advertisements.

Job Work, such as Pamphlets, Circulars, Cards, Blanks, Handbills, etc., will be executed in good style and at reasonable rates.

All letters addressed to the Proprietor will be promptly attended to.

Communications, to secure insertion, must be accompanied by the name of the author.

JOHN STEPHENS, JOHN H. FLYNN.

STEPHENS & FLYNN,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

IN

Grain, Flour, Provisions, Hay, &c.

Forsyth Street, ATLANTA, GA.

Agents for the Sale of Cotton, Yarns, Osmaburg, Sheetings, Shirts, Lins, Salt, etc.

Refer to the Banks and Merchants of Atlanta.

Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments.

July 1, 1870-1871-1872

S. B. SPURLOCK, J. M. SPURLOCK.

Geo. J. GOODRICH.

C. M. GALLAGHER,

WITH

S. B. SPURLOCK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

COTTON FACTORS,

No. 38 Cor. College & Broad,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

Exclusive Agents for Annis Sheetings and Central Cotton Yarns.

Feb. 25, 1871-1872-1873

H. T. COX & BRO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FORSYTH STREET,

Atlanta, Georgia,

DEALERS IN

Corn, Wheat, Oats, Flour, Bacon,

and Produce Generally,

AND AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF

DOMESTICS AND YARNS.

Prompt attention given to Consignments and Filling Orders for Produce, Groceries, Cotton, Domestic Yarns, &c., &c.

Atlanta, Jan. 21, 1870-1871-1872

GEO. W. REED & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS

AND JOBBERS OF

MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHING,

No. 423 Market Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Nov. 18, 1870-1871-1872

W. L. HARBISON,

Attorney at Law and Solicitor in

Chancery,

DECATUR, TENNESSEE.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS

of the counties of McMinn, Monroe, Meigs,

Rhea, Polk and Bradley, and also, in the

Supreme and Federal Courts at Knoxville,

Decatur, Tenn., March 18, 1870-1871-1872

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

MANUFACTURED BY

GEO. W. MAYO,

MADISONVILLE, TENNESSEE.

HIS WORK IS ALL GOOD AND DURABLE,

and manufactured of the best material.

Harness made and repaired of the best

of stock and as cheap as such work can

be done at any shop in East Tennessee.

Oct. 21, 1870-1871-1872

W. T. LANE,

Attorney and Solicitor,

ATHENS, TENNESSEE.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE FOURTH

Judicial District. Office at the office

of the Clerk and Master of the Chancery Court.

Nov. 11, 1870-1871-1872

G. T. RUSSELL, M. D.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

to the citizens of McMinn, in the practice

of Medicine, Surgery, &c.

OFFICE and residence, one mile east of

Athens, at the Mayfield place.

Oct. 19, 1871-1872-1873

MARKET HOUSE.

CHOICE BEEF STEAKS AND ROASTS,

at the market house, Washington street,

one door east of Post-Office, every Tuesday

and Friday mornings. J. H. CROW.

Athens, May 4, 1871-1872-1873

DR. H. L. McREYNOLDS

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

to the citizens of McMinn, in the practice

of Medicine, Surgery, &c.

OFFICE at Mouse Creek.

April 13, 1871-1872-1873

STRAYED.

FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ABOUT THE

15th of April, a small red Cow, marked

with a smooth crop and slit in right ear,

and under left in the left. Any information

concerning said Cow will be thankfully received,

and all damages paid. G. B. RICHARDSON.

34 miles South of Athens, Tenn.

Dec. 21, 1871-1872-1873

CLOTHING.

THE LARGEST STOCK EVER BROUGHT

to Athens--for sale at reduced prices.

Athens, Oct. 12, 1871-1872-1873

W. G. HORTON & CO.

CARLOAD VIRGINIA SACKS SALT JUST

received and for sale at

Cross Roads, Oct. 26, 1871.

MEN AND BOYS WEAR, BOOTS, SHOES

and Hats in profusion at

TURLEY'S.

Nov. 25, 1871-1872-1873

CARLOAD BARREL SALT FOR SALE

[Nov. 23, 1871-1872-1873]

The Post.

Athens, Thursday, Jan. 18, 1872.

Fearful Prediction.

According to the prediction of a learned Hindoo astronomer, a blazing meteor will pass by the earth during the present year, destroying every form of vegetation and killing millions of people in twenty-four minutes. This learned astronomer is said to have made billions of figures on the subject, and feels very confident of the full realization of his prediction.

Railroad Consolidation.

It is stated from Memphis that the stockholders of the Mississippi river and Paducah and Gulf Roads have ratified their consolidation under the name of the Memphis and Paducah Railroad. The work will be let at once. The stockholders of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad were to have met yesterday to vote on the proposition to lease that road to the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Get Ready.

One of the rules proposed by the Civil Service Commission, and adopted by the President, requires that all postmasters hereafter appointed to offices where the salary is two hundred dollars per annum or over, shall be subject to the test of a competitive examination. A list of the offices that come under the operation of this rule has been prepared at the Post Office Department, showing the total number of such offices to be 5,100.

A Grand Sight.

It is a grand sight--that of a young man starting out in life, armed with the steadiest determination that come what may, good or ill-fortune, he will be true to his manhood, and will never disgrace or destroy it by any voluntary act of his own. Such a man can scarcely fail to succeed. He may fail at first, but buoyed up by the consciousness of the rectitude of his purposes, he will compel the respect and support of his fellows, and will, if health and strength are vouchsafed him, win a triumph.

Number of Distilleries.

A statement of the number of grain and molasses distilleries in operation in the United States on the 1st inst. gives a total of 278 grain and 36 molasses distilleries, with a total spirit-producing capacity of 258,349 gallons daily; an increase of 31,405 gallons of daily capacity over the statement of the preceding month. The total number of distilleries in operation in the corresponding month of 1871 was 190, with a daily capacity of but 156,508 gallons. Increased daily capacity January, 1872, over same month last year, 101,721 gallons.

Illinois.

The Democratic Central Committee of Illinois had a meeting last week at Springfield. During the interchange of opinions on political questions before the country, although no official action was had, the committee was unanimous in its endorsement of the Missouri policy. As far as views were expressed, there was but one opinion as to the necessity and duty of honest men of all parties in sustaining men of whatever party, in turning out the thieves from all places of public trust, and make another effort to save the Republican Government from centralization and despotism.

Post Office Ring.

A Washington date says an expose of a gigantic ring, run in connection with the postal contract bids of the Post Office Department, is to be made here in a few days, showing that by a contrivance of officials and ring contractors in the straw bid system thousands of dollars are taken out of the public treasury. It is found that contracts are made for postal service in Oregon at the rate of sixty thousand dollars a year, for which previous service has been rendered for less than five thousand dollars. This is but a specimen of the system by which these frauds have been carried on. A resolution is to be introduced for an official investigation.

Amnesty and Civil Rights.

Last week a delegation of negroes called upon the President in behalf of the pending supplemental civil rights bill. The President remarked that he thought that although some of the rights which they had a claim to in the recent amendments to the Constitution were withheld, still the courts of law would accord all legal privileges. He considered that the appending of the supplementary civil rights bill to the amnesty measure would jeopardize the passage of the latter, and in that respect it would be unfortunate. The former he thought, from his knowledge of it, would pass on its own merits as a separate and distinct measure.

It is sweet to have friends you can trust, and convenient, sometimes, to have friends who are not afraid to trust you.

Akerman's Resignation.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial intimates to a Georgia Republican at Washington the other day that Mr. Akerman had voluntarily resigned, whereupon he was interrupted as follows:

"Yes, resigned?--y-e-s, the hell he did. I know it looks like a resignation on paper, but the truth is, he was forced out, absolutely forced out, and all because he is a Southern man, for long years identified with Georgia's interest, but as true a Republican as ever deposited a ballot. I have just been having a long talk with him and he tells all about it. The Pacific Railroad ring took a set against him on account of one of his decisions, and they worked upon other members of the Cabinet and Government officials until it became unpleasant for Mr. Akerman. But that was not all. Akerman had been a rebel soldier in the early part of the war, and that was being continually brought up against him. He was told that if he remained in the Cabinet it would weaken the party and injure Grant's chances for a second term. The truth is, the Northern Republicans and the Pacific Railroad ring wanted him out of the way; he is a Southern man, you see, and won't do. Akerman, being a true and faithful friend to Grant and the party, could not think of injuring either by remaining in office, so he resigned, but if they must build him out why not put some other Southern man in? That's the pinch; they don't want a Southern man. All the use they have for us is to work like damnation and keep the party in power. I've been talking to some of these Northern fellows, and they say, 'Oh, my dear sir, his policy; his policy, my dear sir.' I say, d--n such policy."

Grant's Personal Popularity.

A Washington correspondent says "if ever a man lived who had no personal popularity whatever, that man is General Grant; and one is driven to the naked fact of his candidacy, and that is the necessity of his organization. No other man can be selected who will consent to keep such a horde of followers together, and the followers have therefore Hobson's choice. They will not select any other candidate, for no other man would tolerate them for a day. So to give up Grant means political death to the thousands of officeholders who now so seriously impose upon the people and make a civil service reform a necessity. You have heard of the farmer who burned his barn to get clear of the rats. We must run out the vermin or the destruction of the Government is inevitable."

Public Schools in Texas.

The public schools of Texas, according to a recent act of the Legislature of that State, are to be supported by the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and one-fourth of the taxes raised are to be applied to the same object. The law also establishes the salaries of the teachers at the following rates of monthly compensation: Holders of third-class certificates are to receive seventy-five dollars; of second-class certificates, ninety dollars; and of first-class certificates, one hundred and ten dollars. Principals of schools are to receive from one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty dollars per month. The law also compels all minors between the ages of six and eighteen to attend school four months in the year, and imposes a fine for truancy.

The New Orleans Muddle.

The Bee says the contest now in progress between Governor Warmoth and his opponents in the Legislature is nothing of a party character. It is not a contest between Republicans and Democrats, nor has race, color, or previous condition anything to do with it. It is a contest between the Reformers of the General Assembly and those who are opposed thereto. The coalition has been formed for the purpose of overthrowing the Warmothites' administration, because, while he wields the executive power of the State, reform is regarded as impracticable.

Up to the 12th, one member of the Legislature and two other persons had been shot--with a good prospect for a further effusion of blood.

Railroad Irresponsibility.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has affirmed the judgment of a lower court in the case of McMastors vs. the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and decides that when freight is shipped on the railroad to a station where the railroad company has no warehouses erected, the parties interested in the freight cannot recover from the railroad company if the freight be lost after it is landed at the station--it being then the duty of the parties to whom it is shipped to look after it. This case is said to be the first of the kind that has yet been brought before the Supreme Court of the State.

A new style of India shawl is called the "reversible," and can be worn in three different ways, and is of three different colors.

Eight thousand persons died in London from small-pox last year. The average for thirty one years preceding was six hundred.

The Dead of 1871.

The past year will be remembered as one of marked mortality among eminent and noted persons. The New York Tribune recounts as follows:

It is a little early to say what remarkable men were born last year. It is not always safe to trust even the well-informed maternal authority. If we could rely implicitly upon such reports, the next generation would be richer in material for Presidential candidates than our own. But the death roll is sadly brilliant. In science, Murchison, Herschel, and Babbage, with the honors of their four score years, have marched abreast into the undiscovered country. In music, Mercadante and Anber, and Thalberg are gone; the gifted young painter, Regnaud, died in the trenches before Paris, and Zamparelli, like Raphael and Van Dyck, passed from youth into immortality. The Cary sisters have left us their sweet songs and their guiltless lives. The two greatest masters of the French romance and the French domestic novel, Dumas and Paul de Coek, have dropped their tireless pens. Grote, Gervinus and Gasparin have left a void of virtue and of intellect it will be hard to fill. Mason and Sillidell are still united in death. Vallandigham and Ewing, important names in the memory of the possibilities of the future of Ohio politics; Albert Barnes and Father Taylor, among other eminent and revered divines, have gone to their reward. The Austrian war has lost its greatest officer, Baron Tetzlaff, and the army is less by a Field Marshal who was once the great Benedek. Schamyl, Chief of the Circassians, has gone from his mountains. Omar Pachá, the gallant renegade of the Crimean war, is dead. Of that restless and intrepid band of conspirators whose only repose is in the grave, Flourens and Desseulz and Rosel have paid the penalty of their crime and of their love of liberty. Our army has lost Robert Anderson, of Sumter, Rodman and Totten, and the British, Sir James York Scarlett. The first Spaniard of recent days, the ablest politician, the coolest soldier, and, take him for all in all, the least objectionable Captain General who has worn the Spanish uniform in our time, Don Juan Prim, sprinkled with his life-blood the threshold of the opening year and the new monarchy of Spain.

Mississippi Conference.

The paragraph following records an incident so unusual in these latter days, that we could not well refrain from giving it a place in our columns. It is taken from the *Methodist Advocate*, Atlanta, where it appears as an extract from a letter from "Brother Lynch," a member of the Conference:

Our Conference has just closed. It was the largest, most interesting, the best taken care of, and most noticed ever was held in the State of Mississippi. Bishop Kavanaugh, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, was in town during our Conference. He preached on Sunday morning at the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and Bishop James at the Capitol. At the close of service (after dinner) Bishop Kavanaugh called on Bishop James, with the pastor of the Church South in this place, Bishop James was invited and urged by both to preach at the Methodist Episcopal Church South on Sunday night, which he did. The house was crowded, and the scene was more than significant. Two venerable Bishops sitting together in the pulpit--one of the Church South, the other of the Church "North." Bishop James beyond even the occasion, and made an impression that will never be forgotten. It has actually inured a new state of feeling among the citizens (white) of Jackson.

Agriculture and Its Profits.

The ninth census reports give an aggregate of \$9,261,775,121 as the true value of the farms of the United States. Adding \$336,890,871 for agricultural implements, and \$1,524,271,714 for domestic animals, and we have a total agricultural capital of \$11,122,937,706 in 1870 against \$7,982,302,641, or about forty per cent. The total value of the agricultural productions of 1869 was \$2,445,602,379, or about twenty-two per cent. upon the entire capital. These figures indicate a fair margin of profits to agricultural industry in the United States. Our farming is becoming more intelligent each year, hence when the embarrassments of Southern agriculture are removed we may expect a still higher average profit.

Sherman, of Ohio.

The Chicago Tribune (Radical) says of Senator Sherman, of Ohio, who has just been re-elected: "He is very adroit in keeping level with the average opinion of his constituents. When they are for paying the bonds in greenbacks, he is for it; when they are against it, he is against it. It is a pity, however, that the State of Ohio could not send to the Senate some man who possesses the qualifications of a leader, rather than a follower--a statesman, rather than a politician."

Good Any Time.

A lady travelling on the Grand Trunk Railroad in New York, had a ticket on which was printed: "Good only for this train and the day received. Not good to stop over." But she did stop over, and when she attempted to resume her journey, she was put off the cars. For this the railroad company has paid \$600 and costs.

According to Senator Schurz the New York Times is the champion liar of the age.

Our California Correspondence.

WATSONVILLE, Dec. 18, 1871.

Dear Post--Arrived here several days ago. We were thirteen days on the road. Had a pleasant trip far as Omaha, but from that point our troubles commenced. We were detained there twenty-eight hours, when they started us across the Plains; but we did not get far the first day. Our engine broke down at Fremont, forty-seven miles west of Omaha, and we were detained there for twenty hours. So we lost four days between Omaha and Cheyenne--a distance of probably five hundred miles. Our accommodations were very good. As the Pacific Company is interested in the eating-houses on the road, they took good care to leave us at one wherever we had to remain over.

The coldest weather we had was at Omaha, but met with plenty of snow all the time until we crossed the mountains, and then we found every thing green in the gardens. What a change from what we had passed through! I could hardly realize that it was nearly Christmas, and in the midst of winter.

I stopped in San Francisco one day, and visited the market places, where any thing desirable is to be obtained. Took a few oysters on the half-shell for you. They were very nice. All kinds of vegetables are plentiful. Strawberries in abundance, and all kinds of fruit; also, every variety of game and fish. Pumpkins weighing from 100 to 200 pounds are often raised; beets 25 to 75 pounds, and many other vegetables in the same proportion. Mammoth potatoes and turnips are worth five bits per 100 pounds. (They cost 12 1/2 cents a "bit" here.) Wheat is worth \$2.50 per 100 pounds; barley \$1.75, and corn \$1.00 per 100 pounds. Land rents from four to ten dollars per acre, according to quality, and is selling from sixty to one hundred and twenty-five dollars an acre in this immediate vicinity. Crops never fail in this valley unless the winter is too wet, which is rarely the case. Indeed, the crops are generally good here when they fail almost everywhere else.

I have written hastily and briefly, but propose, with your permission, to give your readers in my next a more extended view of the situation in this direction. I received a copy of the Post the day after I arrived here, and was more than glad at its receipt, as I was thinking of Athens and its many clever and interesting people.

Respectfully, O. S. P.

News Items.

John Sherman has been re-elected to the United States Senate from Ohio.

Major-General Halleck died at Louisville, Kentucky, last week.

Almost every city in Italy is infested with small pox.

The large house of Sprague, Collins & Co., New York, has suspended.

The President has appointed Charles Hale, of Massachusetts, Assistant Secretary of State.

J. B. Weaver has been re-appointed agent for the Memphis and Charleston Road, at Chattanooga.

Jim Fisk, his amours, assassination, death and burial continue to fill large space in the public prints.

Dr. Sam Bard will soon commence the publication of a Republican paper at Chattanooga.

Louis Napoleon is going to publish a book, in which startling revelations will be made in regard to the French military system during the war.

Ten or fifteen murders were committed in Tennessee during Christmas week--and half the State to hear from yet.

A Knoxville paper says Bill Howard, of Blount county, levanted last week with his sister-in-law, leaving his wife and a large family of children.

The lower House of the Missouri Legislature has passed a resolution indorsing the one-term principle for President of the United States, by a vote of 85 to 21.

The Old Whig Party.

The following paragraph from the Columbus Sun covers the case fully:

The Atlanta Enquirer devotes over a column in eulogies on the Whig party. It is not a "dead issue," we wish some one would tell us what a "dead issue" is. We were a member of the Whig party; attended it in sickness; set up with the corpse; and was a mourner at the funeral. It was a good, honest and intelligent party while it lived, and went regretted by millions to the tomb. Radical proscription, military supremacy over the civil laws, and the attempt to destroy local government, alienated it for ever from the Grant dynasty. It is satisfied with its labor and fame. It seeks no applause or rewards. It is simply dead as a party, and to breathe into it the breath of life would be as impossible as to storm Gibraltar with blank cartridges, or make an Egyptian mummy dance a quadrille with Horace Greeley. Let no one tread roughly on its ashes!

LORD COURTNEY, a young English nobleman, has gone into bankruptcy with debts amounting to £284,200, or more than four millions of dollars.

One of the best political mottoes of the times is--"Office-holders to the rear; tax-payers to the front."

The Story of the English Railway King.

King.

The extract below about George Hudson, the Great English Railway King, is from the London Times of the 15th December:

We have to record to-day the death of one whose name has been long used to point the moral of vaulting ambition and unstable fortune. A new generation has arisen since George Hudson was the Railway King. Those to whom his face and figure and voice were familiar, who added to the crush at the entertainments, and listened to or recalled the anecdotes respecting him, are to be found only among the middle-aged members of the House of Commons or the most seasoned frequenters of London society. There was a time when not to know him was to argue one's self unknown; now he is only a tradition. It often happens that a man who has been famous in the past emerges from a long obscurity in the newspaper paragraph which announces his death. The first impulse is to exclaim, "Has he really been alive all this time?" Some such thought will occur to many who remember the George Hudson of the old times, what he did, his wealth, his grandeur and his fall. His social preceded his political disappearance. He was a member for Sunderland for years after he ceased to be the Railway King, the arbiter of capitalists and the companion of the great. His power culminated at the time of the railway mania in 1845-6. He was deposed, like so many other sovereigns, in the revolutionary period which began with 1